THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1016.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expence of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

LOST,

ON Friday the 11th inst. between the office of William Marshall, esq. and the Market-house (as well as can be ascertained)

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book,

with the name of the subscriber written therein, containing some papers of material consequence to the owner, of which no improper use can be made, as the proper steps have been taken to prevent it. A liberal reward will be given on its being delivered with the papers at the counting house of Messrs. William Brown & Co. to

JAMES BROWN, Jun.

Richmond, 12th June, 1802.

The Subscriber has

Plaster of Paris,

OF excellent quality for manure, which he will sell on moderate terms, either ground or in the stone.

CARSON HOLIDAY.

Richmond, 14th June, 1802. 4t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.

Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

By virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscriber by William Mead, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, on the premises, for the purpose of discharging a debt due to Thomas Goodwin, Esq. of Fredericksburg, and a debt due to Mr. Joseph Sandidge of Louisa; on Wednesday the 30th day of June next, the

Tract of Land,

WHEREON the said Mead now resides, on Contrary River, in Louisa county, containing 216 acres, more or less, and is adjoining the lands of George and Joseph Boxley, Waller Lewis, William Kimbrough, John Burrass, John Gibson, and Daniel Ford.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun. *Trustee.*

Louisa county, 18th May, 1802.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Buckingham, WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE, at Buckingham Court-house, on *Monday, the 12th day of July next*,

A Tract of Land,

Containing about five hundred acres, lying in said county, adjoining the Land Roffe Eldridge now lives on—By the

COMMISSIONERS.

June 11, 1802. [tds]

FOUND,

ON the 11th inst. a small sum of MONEY. The owner, by describing and paying the expence of advertising, may have it by applying to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, 21st May, 1802.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 340 of which are of the best James River low grounds. Any person purchasing will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

June 1st, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices. for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wish to avail themselves of that art, so valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skilful artists, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about sixteen years of age, will be preferred. but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [2m]

NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. JOHN ROSE, of Amherst, deceased, either on his private account, or as executor of John Miller's estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be immediately discharged. For the accommodation of creditors, Colonel Patrick Rose, of Amherst, and Mr. William Galt, of Richmond, will receive the accounts and forward them to me for settlement.

Those who are indebted on either account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given after the 10th day of August next: any payment that will be made to Mr. Galt of Richmond, or Mr. Daniel McDonald of Amherst, identified by their receipts, will be considered as valid.

HENRY ROSE, Administrator.

Alexandria, 19th May, 1802. 4w.

THERE will be a petition to the next Assembly for the raising the ferriage at Frazer's Ferry, in King-William county. 1aw3m

THOMAS R. EVANS,

present proprietor of said Ferry.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,

February 26, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalom Thomas, *Plts.*

AGAINST

James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants.*

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in July next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

(A Copy) Teste,

THO. PRICHARD, D. C. H. C.

Third ... w.

SECOND NOTICE.

In the case of William Sahrp,

BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt, grounded upon the statute of the Congress of the United States, passed the fourth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entitled "an "act to establish an uniform system of "bankruptcy throughout the United "States," has been awarded and issued against *William Sharp*, of the town of Petersburg, in the district of Virginia, *merchant*, and he has been declared bankrupt: He is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the second and fixteenth days of June, and on the third day of July next ensuing, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook-street, in the town of Petersburg, and make a full and true discovery and disclosure of his estate, real and personal, of every nature and description, to which he may be entitled, either in law or equity; when and where his Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the second meeting to choose assignees, and at the last meeting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

CONRADE WEBB,

Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, 22d May, 1802.

For the purpose of paying a debt due from Robert Watkins to John Brown, and by virtue of a Deed of Trust made by the said Robert Watkins to the subscriber, and recorded in the General Court, will be Sold, for Ready Money, at Public Auction, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on the 30th day of the present month, an improved Half Acre

Lot of Ground,

LYING near the Bason, in the said city of Richmond, formerly belonging to Mr. Charles Copland, and lately occupied by Mrs. Bott.

Anthony Robinson.

June 17, 1802. 3t.

ON Thursday the 22d of July, in the present year 1802, on the premises, we shall sell to the highest bidder, for the best price which can be had in ready money,

One Tract of Land,

Lying in the county of Chesterfield,

Containing, by estimation, sixty-eight acres and an half, be the same more or less. The said land is a part of a larger tract, which was conveyed to us on the 26th day of March 1801, by James Perry, in trust for paying to Gulielmus Wood, the sum of five hundred and three dollars and one third of a dollar, with interest thereon from the date last mentioned, together with the charges of sale, the expence of recording the said deed of trust, and all other necessary charges The land to be sold is that portion of the land which was allotted to the said James Perry, as one of the heirs of his father.

A. WHITWORTH,
W. LAPRADE.

June 15, 1802.

In the case of Samuel Scott, *a Bankrupt.*

NOTICE.

THE said Samuel Scott, pursuant to notice heretofore given, having finished his examination and surrender, on the 11th inst. under a commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against him; the commissioners will again attend at the house of James Austin, in Caira, on Tuesday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, where the creditors of said Bankrupt, who have not yet proved their debts, may attend and prove the same, and those who have, or may prove their debts under said commission, may come forward and assent to or dissent from the allowance of the said bankrupt's certificate.

Samuel Anderson,
Edward Cuningham, } *Com'rs.*

June 12, 1802. 3t.

Call's Reports,

SECOND VOLUME.

District of Virginia, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of May, in the twenty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Daniel Call, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following to wit: "Reports of cases argued and adjudged in the Court of Appeals, of Virginia, by Daniel Call," in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for encouragement of Learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,

Clerk of the district of Virginia.

THE above work will be published in the course of the present year—price to subscribers Four Dollars. Subscriptions received at the Printing-Office of Thomas Nicholson, in the city of Richmond.

(12atw.)

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol; it contains ... acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole well enclosed last fall, and separated into convenient lots. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms—kitchen—wash-house—dairy—stables—granary—coach-house, and all other houses which are necessary for family and for farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city, are so numerous and so well known, that I shall not undertake to describe them. It is evidently one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises; and for terms apply at my office in this city.

THOMAS WILSON.

Richmond, 15th June, 1802. (12atw

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 3.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY.

Mr. Windham rose, and spoke nearly as follows: I do not wish the House to come now to any final decision upon the merits of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which has been laid on the table; but simply to move a day for taking it into consideration. As one of the persons who have the misfortune to differ from his Majesty's ministers, I do not conceive there can be any objection to this proposal.—His M. ministers think that no discussion is necessary upon the Definitive Treaty, the preliminaries having met the appropriation of the House, and consequently they have declined to introduce any motion respecting it. Whether this be an invariable custom, or one that would be "more honoured in the breach than the observance," I shall not stay to enquire. If there be precedents that do not render any such proceeding necessary, they must be founded upon the presumption that, by its approbation of the Prel. Treaty, the House has sanctioned the Definitive. Now I thing it is quite the contrary in the present case. I thing that the question is completely open, and that there may be perfectly good grounds in giving a different judgment upon the Def. Treaty from that which the Preliminaries have received. The best order in which to consider this subject, will, I think, be under the four following heads: I shall first take the circumstances which did exist, but were not known in this country previous to the preliminaries. 2dly, Those points which took place in the interval between the Prel. and Def. Treaty. 3dly, The variation of certain points in the Definitive from their state in the preliminaries; and 4thly, Those points in the Definitive which do not exist in any shape in the preliminaries, yet may not be considered as a departure from them.

As to the first class, namely, the circumstances which did exist, but were not known before the preliminaries, there are three principal ones: First, the cession of the Isle of Elbe; secondly, the limit of French Guiana; and thirdly, the cession of Louisiana. The cession of the Elbe has been already mentioned; and, when the necessary papers shall be laid before the House, it will be the proper time to enter into it fully. I shall now touch on the manner of cession only, leaving it to the house to judge the value of the acquisition to the French, as an excellent station, an important harbour, and an impregnable fortress. The argument by which our assent is sought to be obtained for this advantage given the French, is the immensity of objects of equal if not greater value, which destroys its single importance: that is, we are told, why continue the war for the sake of the Isle of Elbe, when so many points of greater value have been surrendered? Without dwelling then on its value, I shall consider the manner, which is in my mind more important than the thing itself. There is in it such tricking and chicanery, as requires constant explanation; and the more it is examined, the more odious is the light in which it appears. —The House will recollect that by the Treaty of Munich, by which a transfer was made of the Duchy of Tuscany, it was expressly stipulated that Porto Ferrajo should remain as it was before, attached to the Dukedom of Tuscany. Now what do the French? They have recourse to that sort of algebraic calculation by which an algebraist would proceed to exterminate a quantity that he wished to get rid of: they transfer it to another person—they leave it with the Duke of Tuscany. But as if they were playing a game of chess, they remove the Duke and put a King in his place. They take a King of the House of Spain, and, having placed him in the Duke's stead, they negociate with the Court of Spain, that it shall not remain with Tuscany, but

be transferred to France. This was not known at the time when the preliminaries were signed. It comes out then that the real ſtate of Porto Ferrajo was artfully concealed; that inſtead of being a ſtation in the hands of the Duke of Tuſcany, or againſt the French, it was to be transferred to France, to facilitate her attack upon Naples, or any other ally we might have in that quarter in a future war. Now, ſurely nobody will ſay that theſe circumſtances, if the thing ſtood ſingle, are not ſuch as put the caſe upon a new footing and leave it a *res intergra* open to diſcuſſion.

Paſſing over this, we ſhall proceed to the next point, which is much the ſame in manner, but greater in magnitude: I mean the boundary aſſigned to French Guiana. I ſhall conſider it as the former, not ſo much with regard to us of importance, as the conſequences attending it, which I contend were a groſs breach of good faith. When the preliminaries were ſigned, we were given to underſtand by them that the dominions of Portugal were to be maintained in their integrity. Therefore, when the Treaty of Madrid came out, which violated them, there was a general outcry and alarm.—We were told it would be given up. As for myſelf, I could not underſtand that the French would have made this excurſion into the Portugueſe territory purely for the purpoſe of giving it up again. It ſeems, however, they did do ſo, as his Majeſty's miniſters take credit for making them give it up, and take another. A few leagues of wilderneſs in one place or another are no great object. The queſtion is, the command which it gives them of the Miſſiſſippi, and that they have as much by the one as by the other. Either boundary is equally a breach of faith. They ſhould have gone to the treaty of Utrecht; for to impoſe a new boundary upon us is equally a fraud, as if they had retained the former. As to the Treaty of Badajos, which has been referred to on this ſubject, there is no ſuch paper before the houſe, and therefore leave it out of my conſideration. What I complain of is the fraudulent exchange. It has been ſaid of a Peace, that it was only a change of War; the French mode of plain dealing may be perhaps a ſubſtitution of one fraud for another.

The next point in this riſing climax of frauds, is the ceſſion of Louiſiana. Into this ſubject I am not now diſpoſed to enter minutely.

By this acquiſition the French are eſtabliſhed in a ſpace as unbounded as the view it opens, whether north or ſouth. What a preſent have we made in it to the Americans! We have placed a ſerpent at their feet, by which they will be ultimately devoured. We have put them in that ſtate in which they muſt become willing ſlaves under the dominion of France. We all know ſomething of human nature. We know that men deteſt the inſtrument leſs than the cauſe, and turn their reſentment upon thoſe whom they can make feel it moſt. They will not of courſe heſitate between us and the French; and thus we ſhall eventually forfeit the friendſhip of America, by the aggrandizement of the French in that quarter. As to the wealth which this eſtabliſhment opens to them, it has no limits but their will. On the continent of South-America there is no power that can reſiſt them. There are the ſources of the wealth of the world: but if gentlemen do not feel the conſequence of their paſſing into the hands of the French, it would be in vain for me to impreſs them with an idea of their importance.

I have now gone through three principal points, which though not known in this country, exiſted at the time of the Preliminary Treaty.—There is not one of them that does not call for the reviſion of the preliminaries, and cancels the obligation.

Now, Sir, under the next head of things, namely, thoſe that happened in the interval between the preliminaries and the definitive treaty, the catalogue is not numerous; but what it wants in number, it makes up in magnitude. It conſiſts of the Italian Republic; and next, though not ſo great, or bearing ſo directly upon the preſent queſtion, the naval and military force ſent out from France, and now eſtabliſhed in the Weſt-Indies. The firſt is the queſtion of a new kingdom (for whether kingdom or preſidentſhip, differs but little in the language of the preſent day) in the heart of Italy. I ſay, that if ſuch a ſituation of things had happened without the act or interference of either party, it was competent to a miniſter to ſay,—"Here comes a change upon which we did not calculate, therefore, it is quite a new caſe."

I ſay farther that the hiſtory of Europe furniſhes us with precedents that ſhew ſuch a change would have been the cauſe of a war: but what will be ſaid when it appears that this was done during the interval of the preliminaries, and by one of the contracting parties? *(Hear! hear!)* It is not that this is not felt as a good cauſe of a war: but the fact is, Europe is ſo altered that no intereſted power dare attempt to queſtion it.—What muſt Auſtria think when the Ciſalpine Republic, which ſhe might have originally regarded againſt France, is now as a barrier to France for her deſtruction? We know what Auſtria feels; but ſhe feels her danger too much to venture upon any ſtep of redreſs. The ſecond point bears leſs upon the preſent queſtion; but it is of extreme importance, and may hereafter prove a meaſure of ſerious enquiry. The way in which I look at it is the eſtabliſhment of the French power in the Weſt-Indies earlier than it would otherwiſe have taken place; and which if it had not taken place ſo early, would not perhaps have ever been eſtabliſhed at all.

This is of the more importance when we conſider how much expectation has been formed of the chances and events which time might produce in the uncertain and unprecedented ſtate of things which the world has ſo long preſented. We do not know what effect delay might have had, or what advantages it might not have given us. We are therefore in a ſituation in which we ſhould not otherwiſe have been: for whatever may be ſaid of the policy of the meaſure on our part, nobody will contend that by it we were not giving before the concluſion of peace a helping hand to that which during the war we had expended ſo many millions of money and ſacrificed ſo many lives to deſtroy.

The third head is that which relates to thoſe points on which the definitive treaty is a departure from the preliminaries. [Under this head Mr. Windham noticed, firſt the article reſpecting priſoners; and ſecond, the ceſſion of Malta—on which he obſerved, that inſtead of providing for Malta in the ſpirit of the preliminaries, a covered way had been deviſed by which England is compleatly ouſted, and France put in poſſeſſion. The revenues formerly belonging to the order in France, Bavaria, and different parts of Germany, were already confiſcated, and thoſe in Spain were on the eve of becoming ſo, making in the whole 4-5ths of its ancient revenues, and reducing it to that produced on the Iſland only amounting to about 30,000l. ſterling annually: he contended, therefore, that the order muſt ſoon fall for want of ſupport.]

The next point is the Cape of Good Hope. France has always been miſtreſs of a happy knack of expreſſion, and I do not find that the revolution has changed her ſtile. She has ſtipulated that it ſhall be delivered over in full ſovereignty to Holland. Now there is nothing to bind Holland from making it over to France, and putting a French garriſon in it the moment ſhe ſhall receive it. When, then, we conſider the word ſovereignty was uſed in the caſe of Tuſcany, and the iſland of Elbe, we cannot ſuppoſe that it was intended to be *otioſus*, a mere idle term in the definitive treaty. On the contrary, this induſtrious uſe of it affords a lively perſuaſion that the ſame will be the reſult with regard to the Cape.

I ſhall now paſs on to things occurring in the definitive, and which makes no part whatever of the preliminaries. The firſt is one of a gigantic nature, and the total abſence of all previous treaties. It is the firſt inſtance of the kind. It opens to a world of conjecture. It is argued that we ſhall gain as much as we ſhall loſe by it; but how this is to happen I am at a loſs to comprehend. It may be ſuppoſed that the renewal of theſe treaties would have embroiled us with the continent. But I do not know what theſe obligations are that would have outweighed the benefits of the treaties; becauſe theſe treaties were not made for France, but againſt her, and for the protection of the other powers. The non-revival of theſe treaties leaves us, however, with reſpect to other countries, juſt in the ſame ſituation in which we ſtood before; ſo that, by this diplomatic analyſis, France only is received. But as was ſaid at Liſle, why get rid of treaties all in a lump? We were not in the ſituation of a man with his hand limited to a minute. Surely ſeven months would have afforded time to make a ſelection for what ſhould remain, and what ſhould be cancelled. There are other points of this claſs, that touch us more nearly. There is one particular part of empire for which we feel a lively intereſt—an intereſt that muſt be encreaſed in proportion to the loſs of ſo many other acquiſitions, and to which we muſt cling as the laſt wreck of our Empire—I mean our Eaſt-India poſſeſſions. The treaties of 1783 and 1787, the two great epochs of our rights in that quarter are given up.——We are left without the advantages, whatever they may be, of theſe compacts, and our right placed upon its original foundation. Now, let that right be ever ſo good, for I do not diſpute its validity, it is material to conſider what claims, the French exerciſed before 1783. Our preſent ſtate is therefore that ſtate of ligitation in which we were previous to the treaty of that year. By that treaty we put a guard upon our right: yet, ſuch was the force with which the French preferred their claims, that a ſhip ſunk in the Ganges, and we were on the point of hoſtilities when the convention of 1787 took place. We are now in that ſituation in which an attorney might ſay to his client, you have a good right of action, go to law, but if I had a ſecurity in my hands confirming my right, and removing my adverſary's I ſhould not be well adviſed were I to break off the ſeal and throw it into the fire, that I might afterwards go to trial where the arbitrator is the ſword, and the court a field of battle. We are now left to our right of action; and, perhaps, the firſt news from Indra will be the notice for going to trial. The French were never backward in aſſerting their claims; and that they ſhould be leſs forward now I have no reaſon to ſuppoſe.

There are other rights of minor importance abandoned; rights which taken ſingly are of great magnitude, but which ſink to nothing in the neighborhood of the towering heights that ſurround them. As to the importance of the privilege of cutting log-wood in the Bay of Honduras, we read of nothing but quarrels between France and Spain about it. We do not pretend to a right of ſovereignty in that quarter. We hold the right by convention: and France will, no doubt, re-aſſert her pretenſions. What theſe pretenſions are does not appear; but this ſtate of ignorance and uncertainty ſhews the neceſſity for calling for papers and giving the moſt mature conſideration to the ſubject. The gum trade is another which we exerciſe by convention; and I ſhall not forget the right claimed by the Dutch to trade in the eaſtern ſeas. We know the jealouſy of Holland in that particular; we know the credit our miniſters took for the ſettlement of 1784 on that point; but how this right is to be exerciſed in future, what precautions have been taken for its ſecurity, and whether they are to come from above or below, does not appear.

Among the other points that come next, without contravening the preliminaries, is the Houſe of Orange. When we talk of all the territories and requiſitions which we have ſurrendered, we are told of thoſe wonder-working things, credit and capital. I wiſh we could transfer the word *credit* from the change to credit of another kind, to a high ſenſe of honor, to national ſpirit and immunity from inſult: but of all theſe qualities that made us great, we are now diverting ourſelves as if they were *functi officio*, and their ſole object was to procure us money. France may have ill-treated other powers under her protection; but ſhe has ſhewn that ſhe will not ſuffer another to abuſe them. The dog, though beaten by his maſter, will fly forward in his defence; and we do know that powers, though crouching under France, will be bold and vigorous in her cauſe, that they will fight like Janiſſaries in the pay of their maſters. One of them, we are aware, has not waited for the wax to be cold upon the treaty before it has evinced this temper and diſpoſition. That power which never ſpares an enemy, and gives protection to thoſe under it, will make all powers to range upon its ſide. In the caſe of France, there is no inſtance of the contrary. Even in the evacuation of Alexandria, ſhe acted upon that principle. I wiſh I could ſay the ſame for this country, with reſpect to the houſe of Orange. In our abandonment of that prince, no proviſion has been made for the loſs of his private property, or his Stadtholderian authority. It might have been expected, that ſome indemnification would have been ſecured for the ſacrifice of his patrimony and power; but we have not only done nothing but the manner in which he has been treated forms the moſt ridiculous feature of the treaty. The very day that we were ſtipulating a proviſion, on that very day, and in that very room, and at the very table at Amiens, did the French and Dutch plenipotentiaries ſign a *deſeazance*. Our ſtipulation ſtated generally that he was to have an indemnity; but the ſtipulation of the Dutch miniſter, Schimmelpenninck, ſtates that it ſhall not be in Holland, the only place in which it could be obtained. So much for the good faith of France in the caſe of the Prince of Orange.

See now the king of Sardinia. We could be under no fear of reviving treaties with him; his kingdom was gone, unleſs, indeed, we might fear to ſee him come like the ghoſt that drew priam's curtains in the night. It ſeems as if all ſenſe of national honor was loſt; but, though the feelings may be loſt to us, it is not ſo with the byeſtander. Theſe things are of conſequence, and are founded in reaſon. I want to know what value France ſets upon ſubjecting us to indignity. I want to know what ſhe and other nations think of our ſubmitting to it? The ſentiments of Holland I do know from a curious paper which ſhe lately publiſhed. If theſe ſacrifices were made by us from magnanimity, it would be another thing: but they are made againſt our will. If I wanted a voucher for all this, I find one in a French paper received this day, and which if tranſlated, I ſhould have read as part of my ſpeech. In it the writer talks of Malta as of a place that by the terms of the treaty, muſt eventually belong to France, and reaſons upon ſeveral other points in the ſame diſadvantageous line for England. Now the neceſſary information upon all theſe points is only to be had from newſpapers of which there are none upon the table. Without ſuch papers the real cauſe cannot be known. We cannot know, without them, whether the cordial drop of peace which we take into our ſtomachs, may not be ſomething of a deleterious quality that muſt deſtroy us. Let us then conſider while we have time, and at leaſt conſider the cup in which it is adminiſtered. I ſhould wiſh, therefore, to fix tomorrow fortnight for the conſideration of the ſubject, as not too diſtant for a buſineſs requiring ſo much previous information. I move, therefore, that the houſe ſhall take into conſideration the definitive treaty of peace, concluded between his majeſty, the French and Batavian Republics, and the king of Spain, on the 18th inſtant."

NEW-YORK, June 11.

By the ſhip Lydia, arrived yeſterday from Liverpool, we received papers from thence to the 2d May. The article relative to Touſſaint, taken from the French papers, details circumſtances which were not before as minutely known.

From the French Papers.

The Moniteur contains a very long letter, dated the 20th of February, from citizen Coiſnon, director of the inſtitution of the colonies, to general Decres, miniſter of the marine and colonies.

"On the 7th of February (ſays the writer) Touſſaint's children and I took our departure from the Cape, at 8 o'clock in the evening, the weather being very bad at the time; we went to the plantation of Hericourt, where the captain-general then their cruel father was; we did not, however, find him there; and only ſaw about 20 armed blacks, whom we attempted to bring back to the path of duty, but in vain; one of them, almoſt in a ſtate of nudity, told us that Touſſaint was at Marmalade—we immediately ſet off for that place. As we proceeded, we found but a few blacks were at the ſcattered poſts.—When we reached Marmalade, we learned that Touſſaint had been there the night before, and that it was probable he was gone to Eunery, where he uſually reſided. We got there about 11 o'clock at night, and found his wife at home. When ſhe ſaw her children, that good mother melted into ſenſibility. She ſent ſeveral meſſages to find out her huſband, and make him acquainted with the arrival of his ſons, informing him at the ſame time that we were bearers of diſpatches from the firſt conſul.

"The next night Touſſaint made his appearance; his arrival awoke us—the father and the two ſons ran into each others arms. I ſaw them ſhed tears of joy, and wiſhing to avail myſelf of an opportunity, which I conceived to be a favorable one, I ſtopped him when he offered to take me to his arms, and thus addreſſed him: "Is it true that you are Touſſaint, the friend of France?" He anſwered, as he approached me, can you doubt it?" I then ſpoke to him as follows: "General, you will now hear what your children have to ſay to you; they will be the faithful interpreters of the firſt conſul and of the captain-general of the colony. Believe their innocence, and the integrity of their ſentiments."

"Iſaac then ſpoke to his father, and repeated all the firſt conſul had told him at Paris, and mentioned every thing that the captain-general had ſaid relating to Touſſaint, at Breſt, on the paſſage, and at the Cape.

"Touſſaint obſerved a ſtudied ſilence while his ſon was ſpeaking. I then preſented the box that contained the firſt conſul's letter; he took and read it, and it ſeemed to pleaſe him much. I adviſed him to go to the captain-general, but he told me that, having received letters from ſeveral of his military chiefs, who threatened to burn and deſtroy every thing, he would not comply with their wiſh; he requeſted I would write to the captain-general in his preſence; he ſaid he would ſend it off, and at 4 o'clock in the morning he left us.

"Juſt, however, as he was ſetting off, I prevailed on him to write to the captain-general, and to entruſt it to citizen Granville, on whoſe fidelity I could rely.

"We immediately ſet off with the young Touſſaints, for the Cape, where we arrived the ſame day at eight in the evening; as we travelled, citizen Granville, who was preceptor to one of Touſſaint's ſons, communicated to me many ſhocking features in that villain's character.

"The letter was delivered to the capt. gen. who immediately anſwered it, and commiſſioned his ſons to carry it, telling them to aſſure their father that he was diſpoſed to forget the paſt; invited him to come to head quarters for the purpoſe of adopting meaſures to prevent farther deſtruction, promiſing, at the ſame time, on his honor, that he ſhould be *ſecond in command*, and be treated with marked diſtinction. He moreover granted him an armiſtice of four days.

"At ten o'clock at night the young Touſſaints ſet off, and remained with their faithleſs father.

[The letter concludes with this paſſage.]

"Pity me, citizen miniſter, for not having more ſatisfactary intelligence to tranſmit to you; be perſuaded that I have done every thing in order to ſucceed in my miſſion. I requeſt that you will communicate the ſame to the firſt conſul, while you preſent him my reſpects, and the ſentiments of my zeal."

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

A letter from St. Croix dated 17th of May mentions that the price of flour there, was 24 dollars a barrel, and very ſcarce. The produce of that iſland was ſtated to be low, and a proſpect of further reduction on account of the increaſed quantity of ſugar raiſed this year.

It is ſaid that the noted John Wood, author of the Hiſtory of the Adminiſtration of John Adams, has abſconded.

June 15.

By the Snow George, Bell, from Cape Francois, in ten days, we are informed that Touſſaint had revolted, in conſequence of which three diviſions of Le Clerc's troops had been engaged with the blacks and very roughly handled—no quarter given. *(Aurora.)*

"In corroboration of the above, we have obtained the ſubjoined extracts of letters, received in this city, from the moſt reſpectable authority:—

Cape Francois, May 28.

"We have juſt received information that a French fleet lately arrived at Guadaloupe, met with the ſame fate as the fleet that arrived here, likewiſe the inhabitants—the town was entirely conſumed by the fire, as well as the country.—On the landing of the troops 800 of the French were killed—Touſſaint as well as all the reſt had ſurrendered, but one commandant, his name and ſtation I am unacquainted with, he, on the 25th ſurpriſed a French poſt and killed every man.

"In a few days after Touſſaint had ſurrendered, he aſked permiſſion to go on one of his plantations, for which it was granted by the general in chief. We have juſt received information by general Chriſtophe, that Touſſaint had decamped with a ſtrong body of troops, in oppoſition to the French, which, out of the 30,000 ſoldiers brought into the iſland, they only remain about 18 or 20,000, and there are dying every day 10 or 12 in this one place. There is in the hoſpital at the Mole 2000 ſick men. I feel convinced, if there ſhould not arrive from France ſome reinforcements in a very little time, we ſhall find ourſelves in a great deal of trouble, and not unlikely that Touſſaint will ſtill be governor of St. Domingo, which is the fear of every citizen."

May 29.

"Touſſaint has again taken up arms, but I imagine will not be able to do much as he is only joined by Deſſalines, and a conſiderable force is every day expected here from France. We have received information that Guadaloupe is in a ſtate of revolt, and the conſequences may be expected to be worſe than here, if poſſible."

From the Boſton Centinel of June 9.

ARTILLERY ELECTION.

On Monday, the 163d anniverſary of the election of officers of the ancient and honorable Artillery Company was held in this town. At twelve o'clock the company eſcorted the ſupreme executive and ſtaff from the ſtate houſe to the old brick meeting-houſe, where an eloquent, ingenious and appropriate diſcourſe was delivered by the Rev. Abiel Abbot, of Haverhill, from Epheſians v. 29, "*For no man ever yet hated his own fleſh, but nouriſheth and cheriſheth it.*" From this portion of divine revelation, the preacher inculcated the duties of individual and ſocial preſervation; and while he lamented that the ſtate of ſociety rendered it neceſſary, he ably demonſtrated the importance of a preparation for war, even in peace. After ſervice, the company took up the eſcort of a proceſſion, compoſed of his excellency the commander in chief: the late preſident Adams; his honor the lieutenent governor; the hon. council; the preſident of the ſenate, and ſenators of

Suffolk county; the speaker of the house of representatives, and the members of Boston and Charlestown; the secretary of the state; the state, county and town treasurers; the selectmen and town clerk of Boston; the district attorney; the marshal of the district, and sheriff of Suffolk; the hon. Mr. Mason, of the senate, and Mr. Eustis, of the house of representatives of the United States; hon. Mr. Otis, secretary of the senate of the U. States; the judges of the supreme judicial court; the district and municipal judges; the hon. general Lincoln; the Rev. President of Harvard University; and gentlemen of the clergy of all denominations; the hon. gen. Lee, of Virginia, late member of congress; the hon. Mr. Stoddert, late secretary of the navy; and the hon. Mr. Van Rensselaer, late lieutenant governor of the state of New York; major general Elliot; the Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals; the officers of Fort Independence, colonel Foncin, chief engineer at that fortress; the officers of cadets, artillery, fusiliers, and light infantry; several private citizens, and honorary members; to Fanuel Hall, where a sumptuous and elegant entertainment was provided.

The Hall was decorated in an unusually appropriate and elegant style. The side walls exhibited an Armoury, in complete order. At the west end were large portraits of "the worthies of N. England," amongst which were those of Warren, Bowdoin, Hancock, Franklin, Sumner, and Fanuiel, under an arch bearing a suitable motto. The portrait of the late governor Sumner was admired for the strength of the likeness, and its general execution. It is from the pencil of Johnston.

After dinner the following toasts were given, accompanied with music and plaudits:

1. The *Day*—and our renowned *forefathers*; whose example taught us never to fear danger, nor despise religion, learning or labour.

2. The commander in chief of Massachusetts—who extorts unwilling praises from his enemies, and enthusiastic eulogies from his friends.

3. The constituted authorities of the United and Individual States—may no magistrates descend to be demagogues, nor any demagogues rise to be magistrates.

4. The memory of *George Washington*—whose virtues rendered the eighteenth century illustrious, and who enabled the new world to challenge the old for his rival.

5. The sage of *Mount Wollaston**—who first ascertained the true limits of constitutional liberty; and demonstrated by his example, that he knew how to reduce his theories to practice.

6. The memories of those worthies of New England—Warren, Bowdoin, Hancock, Sumner, and Fanuiel; and in the support of New-England principles may we "*gird up our loins, and be* Strong."

7. The administrations of Washington Adams—whose only *fault*, even their enemies say, is, that they expended the PUBLIC money—for PUBLIC purposes.

8 The militia of our country—*Efficiency* to their *discipline*; no *rust* of negligence to their *arms*; and no canker of democracy in their hearts.

9. The clergy of New England—may their piety, virtue and patriotism prove an impregnable ægis against the attacks of infidelity; and may they continue to treat modern philosophists with "*oppugnation and disrespect*."

10. The American Navy—may it have no *enemies* but such as it is its duty to *fight*.

11. The remains of the United States Army—be they "*more or less*."

12. Protection to commerce—may all its spoliators, like other thieves, yet be *obliged* to refund *treble damages*.

13. The industrious and honorable mechanics of the United States—who are yet pure, incorrupt, and independent, though they may "twirl a *distaff*, or be occupied at a *work bench*."

14. The memory of Franklin, our townsman—the able conductor of the *artillery of the skies*!

15. Boston—may it long be what it has been, true liberty's *own house*, which is her castle; hospitable to her friends; impregnable to her enemies.

16. The soldier's delight; let them give us their affections, and we will protect them with our *arms*.

17. Our *new neighbours* in Louisiana—with the return of their religion, may they remember the 10th commandment, and never "covet their neighbour's wives, nor their maid-servants, nor ANY THING that is theirs."

In the afternoon, the company escorted the commander in chief, with the lieutenant governor, and other officers of the government, to the *appropriate square* on the common, where a number of exercises, evolutions, and manœuvres were performed by the company. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then made; when Mr. JAMES PHILLIPS was chosen *Captain*; Mr. *William Alexander*, Lieutenant; and Mr. *John Howe*, jun. Ensign. General *John Winslow*, Treasurer; Captain *Thomas Clarke*, Clerk; and Messrs. *Melzar Holmes*, *Peter Osgood*, *Edward B. Walker*, and *David Devens*, Sargeants.

The old officers then resigned the insignia of command to the commander in chief, and he was pleased to invest the new officers therewith. After which the company, under the orders of the new officers, re-escorted his excellency and other officers, to Fanuiel Hall, where they partook of a collation; which concluded with a number of patriotic and sentimental toasts and songs.

* *Now called Quincy.*

From the BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.

It has ever appeared to me important to the welfare of any country, that the benefits which accrue to society from the studies and labors of the inventor, should be duly appreciated. By the industry of the husbandman the corn and the wood are obtained; but neither the one could be converted into bread, nor the other into clothing, had not the talents of the inventor been successfully employed in producing mills, wheels, looms, and all that variety of mechanism which transforms the raw material into the manufactured articles, and fits it for the use of man. When I compare the present state of civilized society with what it must have been without the aid of the inventor, I rank him as a being sent to bless the human race.

When among the necessaries or conveniencies, the comforts or the luxuries of life, I seek *that article* for which I am not more or less indebted to the inventor, I am wearied in the serch, without finding the object; for even the savage of the wilderness would be foiled by the agility of the deer, if inventive talents had not furnished him with the bow and the arrows, to subdue those animals, which, destitute of invention, become the easy prey of man who possesses it.—Thus is every state of human existence benefited by the inventor; but particularly that state in which the population bears small proportion to the extent of territory. This is the present state of America; her unappropriated acres wait not the progress of population *only* but the advancement of those arts which by the introduction of machinery, shall reduce manual labor, and discharge a surplusage of hands, in all cases where they can be spared, for the cultivation of the soil. Hence every improvement in mechanism, which saves labor, may be considered as indirect means,

To clear the waste, where now the thistle grows,
"*And make the desart blossom as the rose,*"

I even contemplate this subject with a sensation of regret at the unpatronized situation of American inventors, and of astonishment at their perseverance in many instances, in despite of difficulties innumerable, which attend their pursuits; nor is it matter of surprise that they frequently exchange their own country, where their exertions, though of inestimable value, are unsupported, for a foreign shore, where those exertions, tho' less serviceable, meet full patronage.

I was led to the foregoing remarks, on seeing some experiments made with *Mr. Dearborne's Patent Balance*. It appeared by those experiments that the beam was as correct as a scale beam, and that the labor of using it is not more than one third part of the labor of using scales and weight in the common way. If on full experiment these circumstances are found to attend this new mode of weighing, the invention must be of incalculable advantage to the public, as the saving of so great a portion of labor in the multitude of draughts which are daily weighed throughout this continent, must amount to a sum worthy the consideration of every one who styles himself

AN AMERICAN.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of Hezekiah L. Wight *and* Benjamin Harris,

BANKRUPTS.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued against Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants, under the firm of Wight and Harris, of the city of Richmond, intend to meet on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, in order to take the last examination of the said bankrupts; when and where they are hereby required to surrender themselves, and make a full disclosure and discovery of all their estate and effects, and finish their examination; and the creditors who have not hitherto proved their debts under the said commission, may then and there attend and prove the same, and assent or dissent from the allowance of the said bankrupts certificate.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

City of Richmond, June 19, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1802.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to the editor of the Boston Gazette, dated April 23, 1802.

"By your last papers, I observe, the bill has passed for the repeal of the judiciary system. It is viewed in this country as a measure of a very fatal tendency. The minority on the question, made a noble stand, and merit the praises of all good men. I hope this and other measures pursued by the present administration of your country, will not subvert its growing prosperity."

The burning mountain in the island of Banda, in the South Sea, has lately made an eruption, the lava of which has destroyed almost all the plantations and inhabitants in the vicinity.

Colonel *Humphreys*, one of the *displaced* ministers of the United States, has arrived at the Southward from Europe. Colonel Humphreys was a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war; but alas! he was a *Washington* and *Adams* federalist; that is enough to disgrace any man in these days of *reason* and *philosophy*.

[*Boston Gazette.*]

When two almost equal parties have arrived to such a degree of heat and animosity as to lose all sense of decency, candor and truth in their mutual discussions, there remains but a single short step to the "LAST RESORT!" France and England would laugh in thier sleeves at such an event, and while the bear and the wolf were contending for the prize, they would run away with the prey. Let us not forget the treaty of Paris. Had it not been for the firmness and penetration of Messrs. Adams and Jay, the secret understanding between those courts would have annihilated our fisheries. Even the sage doctor Franklin was either the dupe, or a party to this intrigue. The premier of Great-Britain, to be sure, has announced that it was the true policy of his government not to interfere with the affairs of any foreign power. But let not this blind our eyes to the strong exertions that power is constantly making to secure our trade, and to influence our government. This very declaration constitutes a part of the system.—To what do our schisms tend? With twenty or thirty thousand French veterans in Louisiana—a large body of British in Cannada—a powerful fleet on our coast—our commerce destroyed—impost gone—and our union dissolved! what will there be left to hope!! [*Sal. Reg.*]

A GAG FOR SOME FOLKS=*Guess who?*

A letter from a gentleman in Europe to his friend in Boston, dated April 16, 1802, says, "Talleyrand dining at Mr. Livingston's sat between Mr. Livingston and Mr. William Smith, of South-Carolina. While at dinner he proposed to these gentleman to take a bumper with him, a toast which he should give. They readily assented; and he said, "Alexander Hamilton—the first man of our country, gentlemen, bowing to Livingston and Smith." I had this from one of them."

The attention of the public is invited to an eloquent and ingenious pamphlet from the press of Mr. Bronson, Philadelphia, entitled "An Address to the People of the United States on the Policy of maintaining a Permanent Navy"—The author in a comprehensive view, at once lucid and liberal has unfolded the importance of foreign commerce to the industry, the power, the refinement, in short, the perfection of the State. His observations are illustrated by allusions to the relative condition of various nations, both ancient and modern.. In particular, by just remarks upon the singular situation of China, and the false notions that have been entertained, or sported by the admirers of that nation, as presenting the model of a state of society exclusively agricultural. In connection with the first part of his argument, as a consequence of it, he exhibits in a forcible manner, how necessary it is that the Americans should continue to be their own navigators. In the third and principal part, he displays, with the warmth of a patriot, by strong, and we venture to assert, unanswerable positions, the absurdity of leaving our commerce and navigation destitute of adequate protection. He demonstrates also the economy of a permanent navy, even on principles of the most rigid calculation; he shews its high value in commercial wars, so often unavoidable, and not less so to nations like our own, with a wealthy and unprotected trade; its efficacy in frustrating the invasion of our territory;—to this he adds the impossibility of converting it into an instrument for the subversion of liberty, and its incalculable importance for the preservation of the spirit of patriotism so essential to the security of freedom. In this last view he illustrates his remarks by displaying the fatal consequences of losing the scene of national honor and the spirit of liberty, by instances drawn from the history of Greece, of Rome, and of the celebrated cantons of Switzerland. An appendix is annexed to the whole, comprising several important facts and much sound reasoning.

[*N. Y. Ev. Post.*]

☞ This pamphlet will be for sale at this office, in the course of a few days, as we are advised of some being forwarded to us.

From the Gazette of the United States.

LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

Notwithstanding the assurances we sometime since made to the public that proposals for an authentic life of the late illustrious Washington would shortly issue from the press, we observe with regret that exertions are still used to secure patronage to biographies which cannot possibly possess the information or merit of the principal work. The prospectus of this life has been unavoidably withheld; it will probably appear in a few days.

☞ Printers of newspapers are requested to insert the above note.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, June 12.

The Citizen of this morning, noticing the information that Wood* had absconded, supposes that the friends of Mr. Burr had bribed him to go off. Now it will be recollected by every reader of the *narrative of the suppression*, that there is a studious attempt throughout to support the character of this Wood; indeed it was necessary; since it is evident much must depend on his credit. But now, without ceremony or surprize, he is readily supposed to be *bought off* by Mr. Burr's friends. These are your patriots—all of a kidney, with consciences for sale to the first bidder dog-cheap. It might be well if Mr. Burr's friends could afford to buy off half a dozen more of these imported patriots.

* The writer of the *published suppression.*

Curious coincidence between names and things.

Three policies of insurance were a few days since actually presented to the underwriter in this city, claiming losses on the following vessels, viz. the JEFFERSON as *stranded*; the VICE-PRESIDENT as *foundered* at sea; and the SENATOR BURR put into Norfolk, Virginia, and declared to be no longer *sea-worthy*. The policies were accordingly adjusted agreeable to these respective proofs. [*N. Y. Herald.*]

We are informed by a gentleman just from Eddyville, that the Indians have killed several families on the Ohio and Mississippi, and that the people have generally retired into the forts.

We are also informed that the inhabitants are forted up about Fort Blount, on account of the whites having killed an Indian. [*Tennessee Gaz. May 12.*

To that part of Mr. Windham's Speech respecting the possession o Louisiana by the French, (published in this day's Gazette) the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Addington, replied:

"In the climax of reasons that the hon. gentleman had given through, he laid considerable stress on the dangers which menaced the independency of the American States from the French having a settlement in Louisiana. Undoubtedly every accession to the French power in that part of the world, and every thing that threatened the independence of the United States was ground of serious apprehension; but was it only from Louisiana that France could make the attack, if she had such power and was so disposed? Did the hon. gen. pretend to say that if a large military force was sent to Guinea, it may not from thence be made to act with altogether as much effect? Did he mean to say that the attempt might not be made from St. Domingo, if that Island was brought under proper subjection, and made the depot of an armament intended for that purpose; if, finally, the countries themselves were not disposed to assert their own independence, and great Britain was inclined to look tamely on? It was, therefore, not from Louisiana alone that the power of France was to be dreaded, but from many other quarters equally."

David Forrestor, lately executed for the murder of capt Pigot, of the Hermione, made the following shocking confession a few minutes previous to his being turned off:—"That he went into the cabin, and forced capt Pigott overboard through the port while he was alive. He then got on the quarterdeck, and found the First Lieutenant begging for his life, saying he had a wife and three children depending on him for support; he took hold on him and assisted in throwing him overboard alive; and declared he did not think the people would have taken his life, had he not first took hold on him. A cry was then heard through the ship, that Lt. Douglas could not be found; he took a lanthern and candle and went into the gun room, and found the Lieutenant under the Marine-Officers' cabin; he called in the rest of the people, when they dragged him on deck and threw him overboard. He next caught hold of Mr. Smith, a Midshipman; a scuffle ensued, and finding him likely to get away, he struck him with his tomahawk, and threw him overboard. The general cry next, was for putting all the officers to death, that they might not appear as evidence against them, and he seized on the Captain's Clerk, who was immediately put to death.

BOSTON, June 10.

Legislative business of yesterday.

The Union Bank Bill was read a third time, and after considerable debate passed. Under the present act of incorporation, the Bank is obligated to loan, if applied for, 160,000 dollars, on landed security, which in its operation has proved less productive than their other loans; the present bill contemplates the expunging of this clause; but imposes a tax of five per cent. on their dividends.

The bill, appropriating 20,000 dollars for the erection of a Mausoleum, to the memory of ashington, passed the House, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for incorporating a bank in Beverly.

☞ THE Proprietor of the *Hay Market Garden* having understood that it is in contemplation to elect a gentleman to deliver an Oration on the 4th of July, commemorative of that auspicious day, respectfully informs the Citizens that the Gates will be opened, and the use of the Amphitheatre, Galleries and Orchestra are offered for their accommodation, *gratis*, on that occasion, should they think proper to hold the meeting therein.

ECONOMY.

NEW LIGHT or THERMO LAMP

Exhibition.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, that the exhibition will commence at the Hay-Market Gardens, on Friday evening the 25th inst. precisely at 8 o'clock. Particulars will be made know by a handbill on the morning of that day.

BENJAMIN HENFREY.

Mineral gist.

N. B Admission half a dollar to Ladies and gentlemen; Children half price.

By virtue of a decree of the county court of Henrico, wherein Ansel Jones is Plaintiff, and David Allen, Executor, of Mary Allen, dec who was Executrix of Royal R. Allen, dec. defendant, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 5th day of July next, at the courthouse of Henrico county, that being court day, for the purposes in the said decree mentioned,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the said county, containing thirty acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Mary Allen, dec. which said tract of land was sold by the plaintiff to the said Royal R. Allen, dec. in his lifetime.

BEN. SHEPPARD, Deputy for
MILES SELDEN, S. H. C.

June 21st, 1802.

Tobacco for Sale.

AUTHORISED by the Executive to dispose of the PUBLIC TOBACCO for ready money, I shall offer it for sale at Public Auction, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 3d of July next.

WILLIAM BERKELEY,
Treasurer. (eptds)

NOTICE.

In the matter of Hez. L. Wight *and* Benjamin Harris,

BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being appointed Assignees of the estate and effects of *Wight & Harris*, of Richmond, merchants, bankrupts, all persons indebted to the said *Hez. L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as are, or shall be duly authorised by them.

Asher Marx,
Rich'd. Denny,
George Marx, } *Assignees.*

June 21st, 1802. 2w.

Norfolk, June 18, 1802.

ORDERED,

THAT the Treasurer advertise in the public papers, that the SHARES of *delinquent subscribers* to the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY will be sold on Thursday the 29th July next, unless the arrearages are paid up before that day.

Thomas Newton,
Arg. Slaughter,
Rob't Bowie,
James Hunter, } *Directors.*

11t.

KNOWSLEY

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands: and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 150 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince of Wales, was bred by me. He was got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Busto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Matter Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's sgr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Lingleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's bellissima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Piero, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

(35)

District of Virginia, Richmond,

Supervisor's Office, June 2d, 1802.

IN pursuance of a direction of the act of Congress of the 16th of March last, entituled, an act to amend the act entituled, "an act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States," public notification is hereby made, that transcripts from the tax lists of the several Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, containing all lands which, according to the provisions of the act, to lay and collect a direct tax, are liable to be sold for non-payment of the said tax, specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged in this office, and are open to the free inspection of all concerned. Also that the tax due on the said lands may be paid to the Collector within whose division (the same being composed of a county or town as below) the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the Supervisor at this place, at any time within the space of six months from the date hereof.

And in further pursuance of the said amendatory act, notice is hereby given, that the Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, will proceed at the hour of 12 o'clock on the respective days and at the places following, in their respective divisions, composed as aforesaid, (and to continue the same in like manner, from day to day, until completed) to sell at public sale, so much of all lands in the counties and towns respectively named (inclusive of new counties formed by divisions since the assessment) on which any part of the tax shall remain unpaid at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales, that is to say,

On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Accomac county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Amherst county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Albemarle county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Amelia county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Augusta county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Alexandria.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Bedford county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Buckingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Brunswick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Berkeley county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Brooke county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Botetourt county.
On Tuesday	the	[illegible]	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Bath county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Caroline county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Charles City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Culpeper county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Campbell county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Charlotte county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Cumberland county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Chesterfield county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Dinwiddie county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Elizabeth City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Essex county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fauquier county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fluvanna county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Franklin county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Frederick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fairfax county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Gloucester county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Goochland county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Greensville county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Greenbrier county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Grayson county.
On Wednesday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hanover county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Henrico county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Henry county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Halifax county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Harrison county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hampshire county.
On Wednesday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hardy county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of James City county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Isle O'Wight county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of King and Queen county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of King George county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of King William county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Kanawa county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lancaster county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Loudon county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Louisa county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lunenburg county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lee county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Mathews county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Middlesex county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Madison county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Mecklenburg county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Monongalia county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Montgomery county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of New Kent county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Northumberland county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of Nottoway county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Northampton county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Nansemond county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk Borough.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Ohio county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Orange county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince William county.
On Thursday	the	30th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Patrick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Pittsylvania county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Powhatan county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince Edward county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Princess Anne county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince George county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Pendleton county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Petersburg.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Richmond county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Rockingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Randolph county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Rockbridge county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Russell county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Shenandoah county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Southampton county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Surry county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of Sussex county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Spotsylvania county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Stafford county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Warwick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Westmoreland county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Wythe county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Washington county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of York county.

And as this publication is the only one required to be made on this subject, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the amendatory act referred to, are subjoined hereto, for the more perfect information of all concerned; and to place them, particularly those whose lands may have been assessed in wrong names, the more certainly on their guard.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the 14th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are, or hereafter shall be authorised to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and cause to to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned, and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where, sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell, at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. AND *be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases wherein any tract of land, may have been assessed, in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be forever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown; and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty five per cent. per annum.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

Wm. & J. H. Fauchee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling on Current Money.

The British ship ADVENTURE, now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

NOTICE!

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Richmond, May 19, 1802.

IN conformity to the 56th sect. of the Impost Law, six Casks of BAR LEAD, marked M. H. No. 21 a 26, imported in ship Courtney, Richard Tryce, master, from London, in Sept. 1801, will be sold, unless the Owner or Consignee thereof makes entry and pays the duty thereon, on or before the 19th of June.

1m. J. GIBBON, Collector.